

# THE SUMTER BANNER.

VOLUME II.

SUMTERVILLE, SOUTH-CAROLINA, OCTOBER 4, 1848.

NUMBER 49.

**THE SUMTER BANNER.**  
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, BY  
WILLIAM M. J. FRANCIS.

## TERMS.

Two Dollars in advance, Two Dollars and Fifty cents at the expiration of six months, or Three Dollars at the end of the year.  
No paper discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the Proprietor.  
Advertisements inserted at 75 cts. per square (14 lines or less), for the first and half that sum for each subsequent insertion.  
The number of insertions to be marked on all advertisements or they will be published until ordered to be discontinued, and charged accordingly.  
One Dollar per square for a single insertion. Quarterly and Monthly Advertisements will be charged the same as a single insertion, and semi-monthly the same as new ones.  
All Obituary Notices exceeding six lines, and Communications recommending Candidates for public offices or trust—or puffing Exhibitions, will be charged as Advertisements.  
All letters by mail must be paid to insure punctual attendance.

## NOTICE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the Public, that his present stock of MEDICINES were purchased in New York, (and with a few exceptions) from the Manufacturers. Purchasers may rely on their being fresh and genuine.

J. I. MILLER.

At the sign of the Golden Mortar.  
Sumterville, S. C.

## CAMDEN BRANCH.

TEN MILES OF THE CAMDEN BRANCH RAIL ROAD, from the JUNCTION to CLARENDON, are now open for the transportation of Freight and Passengers.

A PASSENGER Train runs daily, in connection with the Trains on the South Carolina Rail Road.  
FREIGHT will also be taken to and from this Station, the charges however, on freight to Clarendon, must for the present be paid in advance.

For further particulars, apply to N. D. Baxley, Agent, at Clarendon, or to the Agents on the South Carolina Rail Road.

JOHN McRAE, Eng'r, &c.  
Mar. 27, 1848. 23 tf

## SOUTH-CAROLINA FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

The Collegiate year will commence on the first Monday of October, and continue nine months. The Session will be divided into three quarters.

A pupil may enter for a quarter, or for a less period than the Collegiate year. Diplomas are conferred upon such as have gone through the prescribed course.

Barnstable August 1848. 40

## NOTICE.

The Exercises of Mrs. RICE'S School will be resumed on Monday, the eleventh of September. The first session of five months will close on the 15th of February.

Sept. 4, 1848. 45 3t

## LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, the Tract of Land on which he now lives, containing Four Hundred and Fifty-Four Acres; one hundred and thirty-five acres cleared and under good fence; fifty acres of the same, cleared last winter; the balance, good timbered land, with a comfortable Framed Dwelling House (single story) with Piazza and Shed Rooms, and necessary and convenient out-buildings—the place healthy—good water, and good range for stock.

The above land is situated on the Charleston road, nine miles below Sumterville, in the neighborhood of Bethel Baptist Church, and Ebenezer Methodist Church and Privateer P. O. Persons wishing to purchase had better come and see for themselves, as a good bargain may be had.

T. L. JONES.

Sept. 6, 1848. 45 6m

## FAIR NOTICE

TO THE PLANTERS OF SUMTER DISTRICT.

The subscribers, the former of whom has recently had erected on his plantation one of Provost's Patent Squeezing Fulcrum Cotton Presses, with which he is well pleased, and believes it to be far superior to the Screw or anything now in use for Cotton Packing purposes, have purchased the right of said Press for Sumter District. This Press has been in successful operation for three years. In regard to the convenience of the Press, it can be attached to the Gin-house, and sheltered all under one roof. It is well calculated to press from four hundred and fifty to five hundred pounds of Cotton in four and a half yards of bagging, and that with one mule.

Persons wishing to build their own Press will be furnished with a bill of timbers and dimensions for Twenty Dollars, (\$20). The subscribers beg leave to inform the public that they have workmen now ready to attend the building of the Press.

Mechanics, wishing to enter into the business, can have by one hundred dollars (\$100) worth, at \$15 per right. Any further information wanting, apply to the undersigned.

JAMES S. TINDALL.

Friendship, P. O. Sumter Dist.

R. F. LIGON.

Sumterville, S. C.

June 21, 1848. 34 6m

## Roche's Herbal Embrocation for Hooping Cough.

A limited supply of the genuine Roche's Embrocation for Hooping Cough, the most effectual remedy now known for that distressing malady. Just received and for sale at CLEVELAND'S, Nearly opposite Masonic Hall, Camden, S. C. Aug. 9, 1848.

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an Act to incorporate THE SUMTER RIFLEMEN.

Aug. 18, 1848. 43 8m

## WILL RECEIVE TO-MORROW.

A choice stock of Groceries—consisting in part of the following—  
4 barrels fine brown Sugar,  
3 bags best Rio Coffee,  
2 Hhds bacon Sides,  
1 barrel Reynold's Hams,  
Butter and soda Crackers,  
Sardines, Lobsters, Ginger preserves,  
West India preserves, Pine apple, Lemon, Orange, &c. &c. Olive Oil, Pickles assorted.

## Domestic Dry Goods.

Brown homespun, assorted; Cottonades, Stripes, &c.; Musquito Netting, Grass skirts, do. made; Saxony wool shirts, Berlin drawers; Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery; Gents 1-2 do.; A fine assortment of Suspenders—All very low for cash.

L. B. HANKS.

## SOUTH-CAROLINA—SUMTER DIST. IN THE COMMON PLEAS.

B. N. Penick, Declaration in Attachment.

Benj. J. D. West, Debtor.

Whereas the plaintiff in this action did on this day file his Declaration against Benj. J. D. West, the defendant, who is absent from and without the limits of the State of South Carolina, (as it is said) and having neither wife or attorney known, upon whom a copy of the above Declaration with a rule to plead thereto, may be served—

It is therefore ordered, that the defendant do plead thereto on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next, otherwise final and absolute judgment will be then given and awarded against the said Benj. J. D. West.

J. D. JONES, c. c. r.  
Clerk's office, Sumter Dist.  
May 23d, 1848. 31 qf 1ad

## COTTON GINS.

The subscriber returns his thanks to those who patronized him last season. He continues to manufacture GINS upon the most approved plan, and warrants them equal to any other GINS, in workmanship, materials and performance. They are warranted to give satisfaction.

Repairing will be faithfully attended to. The subscriber respectfully requests a share of the patronage of the planters of this and the adjoining Districts.

If you wish to SAVE YOUR TOLL, get one of those HORSE MILLS, well known as McCreight's Mill, made expressly to be attached to Gin Gearing. The subscriber has a few on hand.

Orders for Gins or Mills, will be promptly attended to.

R. J. McCREIGHT.

Camden, May, 1848. 30 6m

## NOTICE.

Application will be made at the next session of the Legislature, to incorporate the Village of Kingstree.

Aug. 12, 1848. 42 1am3m

## NOTICE.

The undersigned having associated themselves in the Practice of Medicine, respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and the public. They may be found at Dr. Miller's Drug store.

J. J. BOSSARD, M. D.

J. I. MILLER, M. D.

Aug. 16, 1848. 4 tf

## NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that application will be made to the Legislature of this State at its next session for a charter to incorporate the "Bradford Springs Female Institute Company."

Sumterville, Aug. 14, 1848. 42 tf

## Notice.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he may still be found at the old stand of Chambers & Rankin, where he will keep constantly on hand, a supply of Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Bagging, Rope, Twine, Domestic, Hats, Shoes, &c., which he will sell for Cash, at the lowest market prices, and solicit a share of patronage.

The highest prices paid for cotton and other country produce.

B. W. CHAMBERS.

Camden, S. C. Aug. 30, 45 4t

## Townsend's Sarsaparilla.

12 doz quart bottles just received and for sale by

A. J. & P. MOSES,

Wholesale and Retail Agents.

## NOTICE.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for an Act to incorporate

"THE SUMTER BRASS BAND."

Aug. 12, 1848. 42 3m

## SOUTH CAROLINA—SUMTER DIST. In Equity.

Rosser & Yates, et al., vs. Bill.

Wm. Sanders and others.

The creditors of Sanders and Crane and the Judgment and Execution creditors of Noah Crane, whose Judgments and Executions existed at the time of the sale of the property of Crane & Sanders by Wm. E. Richardson, to-wit: the 13 and 14 September 1848, do file on oath a written statement of their demands, giving credit for all payments and establishing their demands by legal testimony, by the first day of January next.

By order of the Court.

J. B. MILLER.

Com. Eq'y. S. D.

Sumterville, Aug. 31, 1848. 40 3m

## New York

Ready-made Clothing: Shirts, Vests, Coats, and Pants, by

A. J. & P. MOSES.

## Notice.

Application will be made to the Legislature at its next session for a charter of a Bridge across Lynches Creek.

(Signed) WM. McKENSIE.

Aug. 12, 1848. 48 tf

## Agricultural.

From the Southern Cultivator.

## RICE CULTURE.

MR. EDITOR:—Having seen a few days since, (while perusing your excellent and instructive journal), an inquiry from Mr. Blacksher, concerning the culture of rice, one of the main staples of the Southern States, and deeming it the duty of every one not only to read, and study agricultural works in general, but also, if in their power, to assist in disseminating that all important knowledge by which we learn to procure our daily subsistence, with the blessing of health and happiness to all, I have endeavored to answer in a manner the queries of my friend.

Rice can only be planted with success in rich black swamp land, well drained and easily accessible to an abundance of fresh water. The land averages throughout South Carolina from 46 to 49 per cent, is composed of decayed vegetable matter, the remnant of the rich growth of impenetrable woods, which were the first tenants of the soil. The land is generally hoed up every other winter. About January, after the stubble from the succeeding crop has been burnt on the field, the hoe is sometimes dispensed with in favor of the plow, but the ground is generally too soft for the latter. About the 10th of March, the land is trenched with hoes, three inches in width, the trenches differ in distance from each other, as planters like, but are generally from ten to fourteen inches apart. The seed is then sown in quantity from two and a half bushels to three bushels per acre, it is then covered very lightly with the loose earth, all the lumps having been previously broken, the water is immediately put on to the depth of two feet, and allowed to remain until the seeds sprout, when it is drawn off. In about a month from that time, [the rice having been previously hoed clean of grass,] the water is again put on and allowed to remain twenty-one days. From the period when this flow is taken off, it is almost impossible to lay down any stated plan; it requires the close attention of a skillful manager; there are many severe troubles, which none, who are not on the spot, can foresee, and none else can possibly obviate. For instance, there may be a great drought, and your crop will suffer for want of water. There may be too much rain, the river may be salt, you may have a break in your hands. All of these calamities, so apt to distress the unfortunate planter, come just in the period when the crop is in its most ticklish state. After the crop is ripe, it is generally cut down about one foot from the ground, with the common sickle, although some persons have lately begun to use the scythe and cradle, which are found to excel the other in every respect. After the rice is cut, it is tied up in a manner similar to wheat, and stacked in the field. After it dries, it is removed to the barn-yard until it is to be threshed. It is then taken and spread two rows of sixty sheaves each in length, the sheaves being laid aside by side with the grain end resting on the other; in this manner, it is beat with flails. One hand can thresh out ten bushels per day. After it is threshed, it is sent to the city mills, where it is put in many mortars of stone, and pounded with pestles, by means of steam. In this manner is the chaff taken off the grain, which is then barrelled and sent to market.

Respectfully,  
WM. HUNTER.  
Charleston, S. C., July 1848.

## SAVING SEED CORN.

MR. EDITOR:—In reading the Southern Cultivator for the last two years, I perceive many invitations to planters to offer their mite, [in their own plain way,] of agricultural tests and experiments to your readers. Therefore I have concluded to give you my plan of saving "Seed Corn" which, if you think there is any value in it, you are at liberty to publish.

First, I set aside a few acres of the best corn, without allowing any blades stripped therefrom for fodder, as seed corn. Secondly, In the fall, after corn, blades and stalks have become perfectly dry, the largest ears, and these from the most prolific stalks, are selected, and put away in a house to themselves. Thirdly, In the spring, just at planting time, this corn is taken out, and shucked, the best and the soundest ears again selected, then broken in two, and the butt end shelled, and put in the ground in the ordinary way. My reason for not stripping the green blades from the corn I think will be obvious, when it is remembered, that they afford so much life and nutriment to the ear.

The only one I can offer for planting the butt end of the ear is, the grains larger than those of the small end, and further, "my father before me did so." As to the success of this plan; my neighbors, who are also subscribers to the Cultivator, can attest, who know me to be seldom without corn.

Respectfully yours,  
D. J. FLUKER.  
East Feliciana, La. July 1848.

REMEDY FOR HESSIAN FLY.—The Pennsylvania Cultivator publishes a communication from Jonathan Oglesby, of Dauphin county, stating that the best, indeed the only, preventive against the Hessian fly, is to destroy by fire the wheat, oat and rye stubble.—He affirms that he never had a fly in any wheat which was in a field which had been just before fired over.

The experiment is worth trying, and the statement of the fact is worth the space which it occupies in our columns.

POTASH.—A PROPER FOOD FOR GRAPE VINES.—Having last year seen it stated in a paper that the ashes of grape vines contained a large amount of potash, I caused three vines of the same size to be filled with equal quantities of earth, in which I noted the following result:

No. 1 was watered when necessary with pure water, and in a given time increased six inches in length.

No. 2 was watered with a solution of whale oil soap, and in the same length of time acquired nine inches of growth.

And No. 3 I watered with a decoction of potash, and within the same period as above it grew eighteen inches in length. By the beginning of November No. 1 and 2 dropped their leaves, and showed no signs of fruit; whereas No. 3 retained its leaves three weeks longer, and in the course of the season shot forth several branches of fruit, which of course were not suffered to grow. This shows the importance of knowing what kinds of salt go to form wood and fruit, in order that we may apply such manures to the soil as the vines or fruit trees require.

I wish we could have a full analysis made of our great staple, Indian Corn, including the grain, cob, stock, and blades.

R. L. COLL.

Patterson, N. J.

## Miscellaneous.

From the Public Ledger.

## HEALTH MAXIMS.

Maxims designed to prevent cough, quincy, consumption, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, common headache, toothache, earache, sore eyes, and sore throat. By Benjamin Bell.

1. Artificial clothing, made of the usual materials, is of no salutary advantage to mankind, so far as heat is concerned, in any atmosphere, the temperature of which is above that of 75 deg. Fahrenheit. Although clothes, when properly applied, are productive of no disease, yet, as people never take cold while they are naked, when every part of the body is exposed to the same temperature, clothing must be regarded as the cause of such diseases as arise from their use.

2. Clothing, being a slow conductor of heat, causes the sensation of warmth when applied to the skin, by retarding the passage of caloric (the cause of heat) from the surface of the body outwards. Dry air is also a very slow conductor, and will more especially act as clothing while it is kept at rest by any means, as it is when diffused amongst down or wadding, or between layers of fabric.

3. Air set in motion conducts the heat from the skin faster than air remaining at rest.

4. Wet clothing is a quicker conductor of heat than that which is dry. Moist air conducts faster than dry.

5. The diseases spoken of are caused by the application of heat or warmth to a greater part of the surface of the body, whilst a smaller part is left exposed to a colder temperature; the ensuing disease arising solely from the inequality of the application.

6. Any part of the surface of the body can be injured to bear, with diminished risk, a temperature different from what the other parts, for the time being, are exposed to. But some parts are more intractable in educating or inuring than others; the cranium especially, which nature seems to have designed to be kept warmer than the rest of the body, by clothing it herself. Such part of the body as has been educated with a thicker covering than the rest, it is more dangerous to uncover.

7. A cold taken in a diseased part is far more dangerous than one taken in a healthy part.

8. No person will take cold by exposure to any sudden alteration in the temperature of the atmosphere, however great or small, provided the principles contained in the foregoing maxims be followed. A person may, in general, consider himself safe, if he feels the attack (not intolerated) of either heat or cold, on every part of his body alike, however sudden.

A common cough is usually the result of clothing the person very warm, all excepting the head, for which reason one is usually safer without a surtout than with one.

To bring on a hip complaint, or a rheumatism in the back, dress warm, diet full, with a little pepper, alcohol, and other stimuli. Whilst under the effects of this treatment, and in a free perspiration, remove a certain part of the dress, and sit on a cold stool. The dysentery, also, no doubt, is often continued in this way.

Pleurisy, or the lung fever, may be induced by admitting a current of cold air at the moisture of the armpits, while the mass of the body is kept dry and warm. See maxim 8.

It is very difficult to escape a cold in November, unless, during hours of repose, a nightcap be worn, the thickness of which bears some proportion to the increased thickness of the bed clothes. Many of our worst coughs, agues, tooth aches, &c. are thus taken during sleep. The most of the above maxims were adopted by me more than forty years ago; since then I have had abundant evidence that, had I been careful at all times to follow them as strictly as I believed them, I should have escaped

several attacks of cough, of lumbago, and other rheumatism, tooth aches, &c., that have punished me for carelessness. If three in bed should dare to sleep, the middle one will in danger be of rheumatism in leg or knee. Dress that's formed of equal thickness keeps me safer from a sickness. While all your cloth is wet throughout, Much danger does not lurk about. Sudden changes in the sky. Hurried him whose cloth is dry. (Max 6334) A vile superstition often said, To clothe the feet and not the head. Consumption frequently is got By taking off the hat when hot.

Looking into the matter.—The Boston Times tells a story of an elderly lady who called with her son a day or two since, at one of the fashionable, but heretofore establishments in this city, to have her likeness taken. The artist, after considerable trouble, managed to fix her head in the right position, and having informed her that she must sit perfectly quiet for the space of a minute, with his watch in his hand, left her gazing at the instrument which was to produce her counter-part. After sitting for half a minute, she remarked—"Well, there's something very curious about this, certainly."

"Madam!" shouted the operator, "stop! but it was too late; the picture was destroyed."

He made a second attempt; and when the operation was about half over, she informed the artist that "if he wanted her to sit still, he must fix the nails in the back of her head different!" which spoiled another plate.

He tried it a third time, waiting very patiently outside the screen for the space of a full minute, he went to secure the plate—when he found that his subject had left the chair, and was, peeping over the top of the machine, anxiously endeavoring to see how it was done!

The operator gave it up in despair!

SELECTED PROVERBS.—He that waits for dead man's shoes may go long enough barefoot.

He that makes himself a sheep shall be eaten by the wolves.

He that will have no trouble in this world must not be born in it.

He is an ill guest that never drinks to his host.

He that knows himself best, esteems himself least.

He that speaks me fair and loves me not, I'll speak him fair and trust him not. He who eats the meat, let him pick the bone.—Spanish.

He that wad ear the kettle, crack the nut.

He that cannot find where with to employ himself, let him buy a ship or marry a wife.—Spanish.

He that is ill to himself will be good to nobody.—Scotch.

Hide nothing from thy minister, physician, and lawyer.—Ital.

Hope is a good breakfast but a bad supper.

Hopes delayed hang the heart upon tender hooks.

Honor and ease are seldom bedfellows.

## GOT NO FRIENDS.

We were travelling through Canada, says a cotemporary, in the winter of 1839; and after a long day's ride, stopped at the Lion Inn; and the contents of the stage numbering about nine persons, soon gathered round the cheerful fire. Among the occupants of the room, we observed an ill-looking cur, who had shown his wit by taking up his quarters in so comfortable an apartment. After a few minutes, the landlord entered, and observing the specimen of the canine species, remarked—

"Fine dog, that! Is he yours, sir?" appealing to one of the passengers.

"No, sir."

"Beautiful dog! Yours sir?" addressing himself to a second.

"No!" was the blunt reply.

"Come here, Pup! Perhaps he is yours."

"No," was the reply.

"Very sagacious animal! Belongs to you, I suppose, sir?"

"No, he doesn't," was the answer.

"Then he is yours, and have a treasure (throwing the animal a cracker.)"

"Nothing of the kind."

"Oh! (with a smile,) he belongs to you as a matter of course?" addressing himself to the last passenger.

"Wouldn't own him as a gift."

"Then you infernal, dirty, mean, contemptible whelp, get out!" and with that, the host gave the poor dog such a kick, as sent the animal yelling into the street, amid the roars of the company.

A BULL OF ANOTHER COLOR.—A colored lawyer, says a Philadelphia paper, has placed the following notice on his door:—"Gone into the country for a few days. Those who cannot read this inquire next door."

A STRIKE OF EM.—The best series of puns ever perpetrated were made by Caleb Whitford, who one day having been indulging in his favorite amusement, was told that he ought to be punished.

"Punished!" said Caleb, "if I was punished for every pun-I-shed, I would not have a puny-shed to place above my punished head."